

PEACE NEWS

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Why Men Hate

THE press announcements of the National Savings Committee have taken a new line of late. We are no longer exhorted to "save for the brave", but to "spend less and save sorrow," to pile in our savings "with both hands," in order that "it can't happen here."

These announcements are accompanied by remarkably good photographs of frightened children.

The latest is one of a little girl crying, and the caption below, "It's her Daddy they're taking away," with the following piece of scare "copy": "When they've seen their mummies and daddies being shot or whipped, thousands of little children have been... well, they've had 'their row stopped.' (A twelve-stone man in jack-boots needn't waste much time)."

And then the warning, leading up to the injunction to help win the war by saving, "Sooner or later, that sort of thing can happen here, unless we have more weapons with which to drive those 'gentry' into a corner."

Of all the forms of government propaganda it is perhaps the most degraded in its crudely deliberate fanning of the fires of fear and hate, its shameless exploitation of parental love. It is a form of blackmail; it says, in effect, "If people will not save for any other reason, we will frighten them into it, and in the most telling manner possible—fear for their children!"

Hate Born of Fear

Every atrocity story is a product of hate, and behind the hate is fear. When the Japanese entered the war a fresh spate of fear and hate was let loose. Once it was "the Chink" who was the sinister figure, the stealthy Oriental always ready to stab in the back. Now the Chinese are good and kind; they are Oriental and yellow-skinned, but it is only the wicked Japs who are "yellow-bellied" and sub-human, devilish in their cruelty.

Even quite intelligent people will murmur that there is something sinister about the Japanese, and that they wouldn't like to fall into their hands. Their fear of the unknown makes them hate; their fear makes of the Japanese—a people of whom they know little or nothing—devils incarnate, not to be judged by any ordinary human standards.

In the same way, fear of the concentration camp and what will happen "if the Germans get here" makes the horrible, poisonous propaganda which has come to be known as Vansittartism, from the noble lord who gave the lead to it, acceptable to the mass of people.

Talk to any rabid "Hun" hater of the Vansittart school, and behind all the hate will be found personal fear. It is this personal fear which the hate-ugly announcements of the National War Savings Committee seek deliberately to invoke.

No Reason for War

People frequently say to me, in varying degrees of anger and impatience, "You don't seem to realize that if we lose the war people like you will be in concentration camps!" To which I reply (a) that I am not at all convinced of that, and (b) that even if this is so it is no reason for supporting a campaign for murder.

If one is primarily concerned with the saving of one's own skin, then obviously one cannot be a pacifist; but if one claims to be a pacifist, that is to say, one who believes that war is evil in all circumstances, then equally obviously one's own wretched skin cannot be regarded as all-important.

The attitude that we've got to fight this war, and win it, because it'll be worse for us if we don't is the hate attitude rooted in fear, and in all propaganda for support of war every government, necessarily, trades on this fear.

Hitler tells his people that if they don't win the war it is their death as a nation; our government assures us that we shall be serfs and slaves if the Nazis win; on each side the hate of the people for the enemy intensifies with their fear. And hate

BY

Ethel Mannin

they must, or they have no will to fight.

When "Reds" Were Feared

Before the USSR became respectable, joining the League of Nations and hobnobbing with capitalist powers, Bolshevism was regarded as the red menace, something to be feared, and therefore hated. Then it was the unspeakable "Bolshies" who cut off babies' hands and ran bayonets through children, and committed all manner of atrocities only equalled by the Spanish Inquisition.

Should Russia win the war to an extent unbargained for by our politicians and represent a "Communist menace" to capitalist interests, once more these stories will quite certainly be revived. So long as there is nothing to fear there is nothing to hate. But threaten the British possessing classes with communism, and see how much it will want to save Soviet Russia!

COMMENTARY

"Dangerous" Optimism

THE great battle of the Eastern front has apparently begun. A limited and successful attack by Germans and Rumanians on the Russian forces in the Kerch peninsula was followed by a Russian drive towards Kharkov, 300 miles to the north.

The effect of this is patently exaggerated by irresponsible press headlines ("Timoshenko still smashing on,"—Express, May 18), which create the impression in the gullible mass-man that the war is as good as over; or at least that it is the beginning of the end. Sir Stafford Cripps has found it necessary to warn the public that "excessive optimism may be as dangerous as excessive pessimism." But that goes on to the back page of the Express. All that the front page knows of it is: "Second Front Declaration by Cripps."

More Sober Picture

WHY does an influential popular organ like the Express thus deliberately set itself to create the excessive optimism? There is, I suppose, more than one possible answer. It may be simply because it pays to give the public what it wants. But, in these days of limited circulations, that hardly convinces me. For a more sober picture of the real situation turn to The Times (May 14).

Though here and there the darkest of the shadows have lifted from the Allies' fronts, none of them has yet come into the sunlight, and there are still heavy black clouds on the horizon. No-one can doubt that they portend further serious trials. And yet that horizon, if still menacing, is not so unrelievedly black as it was a short time ago. It is more broken, and there are lighter patches amid the rack of the storm. We fight for respite now, but if we go on fighting in the spirit of the past few weeks

Does anyone for a moment suppose that if the Japanese were on our side they would be anything but a chivalrous and lovable people? Even if it were reported of them, then, that they bayoneted all their prisoners, it would be accounted a noble ruthlessness commanding admiration—like the Australian soldier last year who was awarded the VC for his "heroism" in silencing a German machine-gun post by bayoneting the crew.

The Pacifist's Function

Sociologically the results of not winning the war are unpredictable. It is an issue which does not concern the pacifist in the present; later he may be called upon, even at the risk of his life, to demonstrate non-violent resistance to evil. For the time being, in addition to non-cooperation with the war, he has the positive function of helping to counteract the fear-inspired hate which makes the waging of wars possible.

Quite a lot can be done, for example, by quietly demanding of people who are obviously full of a superstitious fear of "the Japs"—inculcated in them by the press—what they really know about the Japanese as a people, their religion, their home-life, their educational system, and so on. Similarly, it can be pointed out that even under the Nazi regime people still cultivate their gardens, sit at cafés, go to pictures, give each other birthday presents, love their children—and their country.

He hateth most who feareth most—and a great deal of fear in wartime is a combination of superstition and ignorance. The pacifist has first to cast out fear in himself, and then to the best of his ability in others.

Edited by "OBSERVER"

it may not be long before we are fighting with more positive aims in view.

Germany More Alarmed?

DR. EVATT, Australian Foreign Minister, now in Britain, broadcast a still more sober view of the situation on May 17. "In less than five weeks," he said, "Japan has acquired a new empire." It is worth remembering. And it sometimes seems that Germany takes that colossal change in the world-situation more seriously than Britain does. How otherwise explain the odd fact that, whereas we are increasingly reticent about the battle of the Coral Sea—the accepted judgment now being that though the Japanese losses were heavier, they are more easily replaceable than those of the Allies—Rear-Admiral Luetzow broadcast from Berlin described it as "a heavy defeat" for the Japanese? (M. Guardian, May 16). Dr. Evatt thinks differently.

The danger of Japanese invasion was real. A week ago a move was made by Japanese naval and air units covering many transports. That particular move was repulsed. It is certain to be renewed in greater strength.

To disengage the truth from the tangle of propaganda is perhaps impossible. But the feeling persists in me that Germany is at least as alarmed as we are at the Japanese triumphs.

The Home Front

THE wave of optimism seems superficially to have been attended by a lull in the political storm in home-politics. But appearances are deceptive. My own feeling is that the National Government is much less secure than it seems. The action of the Conservative Party in the

THE WAY OF LIFE

A GAIN and again, Max Plowman insisted that it was the duty of the modern pacifist to discover a positive way of life. Not many elder pacifists are in a position to commit themselves to a revolutionary experiment in living; but by helping the Fighting Fund they can vitally assist this effort.

For essential to its success is an independent pacifist press to provide the means whereby the movement comes to consciousness of the responsibilities which its prophets—Eric Gill and Max Plowman—have striven to impress upon it.

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The Editor.

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THOSE ATROCITY STORIES

THESE Japanese atrocities are bewildering! On April 19, in The Observer, under the rather surprising heading: "Shanghai Carries On: War makes little change," appeared the following:

Life in Shanghai is very much the same as before the outbreak of the Far East war, according to reports reaching here (Chungking).

Indeed, Shanghai may find a unique place in history as a city where the practice of international co-operation in small matters established habits so deeply rooted that even total war could not disturb them.

The Japanese are maintaining the international character of the Administration, and British subjects are carrying on with their jobs in the municipal service. Chungking sources in touch with Shanghai say there is no truth in German reports about evacuating British subjects from the city.

Letters from Shanghai regularly reach Chungking through secret channels.

Now, a month later, the following New York message appears in the Daily Mail (May 18):

The humiliation of British and Americans interned in Hongkong, Singapore, and Shanghai increases daily, it is learned from reports received today.

In Shanghai Britons are forced to polish the boots of Japanese soldiers and everything is done to discredit the white races in the eyes of the Chinese.

Residences of foreigners are frequently raided by the Japanese and prisoners are subjected to great cruelty, indignities, and privations.

On one occasion 20 foreigners were crowded into a room with only a single hole in the floor to serve as toilet.

And this comes from the American Newsweek (Ap. 12): "Argentina was a little embarrassed by Eden's Hongkong report. Britain had asked Buenos Aires to investigate the alleged atrocities, but Eden spoke before Argentina got around to making its report."

Chichester division, in not automatically endorsing Mr. Joynson-Hicks but asking both the Independent candidates to appear before it, is a minor straw. Flight-Lieutenant Kidd takes over 10,000 votes (against 15,000) on an anti-Churchill-as-Minister-of-Defence platform. The New Statesman (May 16) is more forthright about Mr. Churchill than it has ever been before.

What part in our disastrous Far Eastern strategy was played by the Prime Minister's avowed belief in the magnificently nonsensical policy of "fighting the enemy wherever found"? ... Are past errors at least in part due to the intervention of a dominant, but in operations of war, unlucky personality, too fascinated by the excitement of War Rooms, too prone to intuition judgments, and over-inclined to play Marlborough in dramatic conferences staged, as Lord Hankey has pointed out, at fantastic hours of night unsuitable for clear thinking by hard-worked staffs?

There are two solutions: one, a different Prime Minister; the other, a non-political Chairman to the Chiefs of Staff Committee—which is (as I

(Continued on page 3)

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Morale - In Germany

WHAT is the morale of Germany? The question would obviously be as difficult for a detached German to answer fully as it would be for a detached Englishman to answer its counterpart: What is the morale of England? But a recent issue of *The Times* (May 8) contained an article on civilian Germany so sober and informing that it calls for summary here.

The writer drew a sharp distinction between the morale of the home-front and that of the army. In its own quiet way, civilian morale in Germany has been remarkably good. It has borne patiently deep shocks and disappointments—the outbreak of the war itself (for the average German never believed that England would go to war over Danzig and the Corridor); and the fact that the smashing victories of 1940, which were received with a singular lack of enthusiasm, did not bring peace. "There seemed only one question in which people were interested: Would the defeat of France bring immediate peace or not?"

But the temper of the people was acquiescent and negative.

At no time was it comparable to the positive fighting morale of the armed forces which had all the elements of fanaticism, utter ruthlessness, a will to conquer (not merely a will to win), a feeling of superiority (no matter how artificial), and often a genuine belief that the German bayonets were attacking the shackles of a bad, old and decadent world.

The civilian population felt little or nothing of this. But there was no sign of discontent as distinct from disappointment. People went on stolidly making sacrifices, working hard, and obeying orders, in spite of the fact that "the strain of war, both physical and emotional, has been infinitely greater than the strain so far experienced by ourselves."

There was no fundamental change in civilian morale until the beginning of the Russian war. Only then did the German people fully realize that the real war was only about to start. But the change in morale was not of the kind we were led to imagine. It did not come near breaking-point. German propaganda changed its tune. It dropped the insistence on imminent decisive victories, and took up the theme of "blood and sweat and tears." "But there were, also for the first time since the beginning of the war, signs of an awakening positive home morale, of a defiant will to victory."

Simply because the new situation was one in which the real possibility of defeat was present to the German consciousness. Previous to the Russian war, the longing for peace was the simple human desire to return to some sort of normal existence. The Germans now realized that the price of peace might be defeat; and with that came the fear that defeat might bring greater suffering than war itself.

The article ends with these very remarkable words:

Strange though it may sound, while for the first time Nazi propaganda has been driven on to the defensive, it has for the first time some measure of effect. Until a ray of hope appears that military defeat can lead to something better than mere extermination or fresh servitude, Germans may continue to demonstrate that Britain is not the only country where military setbacks do not automatically weaken the morale of the population.

We leave it to the reader to make his own deduction. It will certainly not be one which confirms Mr. Churchill's strange belief that the air-devastation of German cities will bring home to the German people the wickedness of their rulers.

A PACIFIST COMMENTARY

have pointed out) another road to the same goal.

The Garvin Incident

KNOWING nothing about it, I have kept silence on the recent resignation of Mr. J. L. Garvin from the editorship of *The Observer*. But the following account appears in *Time* (Mar. 16).

The Garvin-Astor split was over Winston Churchill, whom Garvin supports and the Astors don't like. Garvin's two "serious offences" were outlined to him in a letter from *Observer* director Sir Edward Grigg. Garvin had sinned (1) in urging Churchill to keep his post as Defence Minister (2) in saying that Beaverbrook should stay in the Cabinet. The Astors, who despise Beaverbrook, want Lloyd George in the Cabinet to check Churchill.

Part of that explanation, at least, fits with the fact that *The Times*, also controlled by the Astors, has been vigorously pressing for an independent Chief of General Staff—which would mean that Mr. Churchill would cease to be Defence Minister; and that the campaign was started by a long letter in *The Times* by Sir Edward Grigg. Moreover, Mr. Garvin's admiration of Mr. Churchill, as expressed in *The Observer*, had become fulsome adulation.

The City Was Cheered

MR. CHURCHILL'S personality may be "unlucky in operations of war"; but it seems to be more fortunate in the operations of peace. Here is a passage from the

City Notes of the *News Chronicle* (May 12): "Mr. Churchill's broadcast, his patent rejuvenation, the battle of the Coral Sea—these, of course, were yesterday's 'market factors.' (The specific point in the Prime Minister's broadcast which excited most comment in the City was his statement that German losses in dead on the Russian front exceeded their total death-roll of about 2,000,000 in the last war.) The result was a pretty cheerful day, with gilt-edged stocks, particularly the middle-term ones like 3 per cent. War Loan, home rails, industrials, South African mines, all in the ascendant."

Fuel-Rationing

ONE issue of domestic politics which is already causing trouble is fuel-rationing. The objections of the 1922 Committee of Conservative back-benchers have caused the postponement of the Beveridge scheme. The leftist progressives—let us call them the semi-totalitarians—declare that this opposition comes avowedly from vested interests. Further, it is said to be self-contradictory. "Logically, one would suppose that the opponents of fuel-rationing would be the strongest advocates of a reorganization designed to increase the output of coal. Actually, the same persons are opposing both and are therein showing the dishonesty of their attitude" (*New Statesman*, May 16).

Is it quite so simple? There is another way of increasing coal production: namely, to recall all the miners who have been so short-sightedly taken into the army. Perhaps the 1922 Committee is advocating that. I know nothing whatever about it. But I do know that among Conservative back-benchers have so far been found the most courageous defenders of the liberties of the subject. On any showing, the necessity of fuel-rationing in this country of coal is evidence of the most prodigious incompetence. Fuel-rationing plus State-control of the coal-industry may seem very satisfactory to semi-totalitarians; but obviously it offers an easy way of concealing

inefficiency and under-production behind the consumer's inability to protest.

Gandhi Disillusioned

IT will not cause the British to examine their consciences; nevertheless, it is a fact of some importance that Gandhi has declared that his mind now refuses to give Britain the moral support that it used to give (*Mail*, May 18). America, he said, could have brought about peace had she wished to do so. It was the moral intoxication produced by great wealth which had brought her into the war. But Gandhi's final disillusionment was brought about by "Amery's performance and the Cripps mission." These, in his opinion, "had made Britain morally wrong." The gulf between that and the contention of British "progressives" that the Cripps mission has done good seems big enough to require some explanation. Gandhi's statement concluded:

"I would like to repeat what I have said about the withdrawal of British power in India. Let both America and Great Britain act upon the moral basis for ending this war. Unless they put their house in order by making a fixed determination to withdraw their influence and power from both Africa and Asia and remove the colour bar, they have no right to talk about democracy."

The Lesser Evil?

APPARENTLY, Gandhi now believes that the British position vis-a-vis India is morally inferior to the Japanese—a rather difficult proposition for some of Gandhi's professed admirers in this country. It gains some substance from a remark of Mr. Brailsford's: "One Indian leader of some standing, Subhas Bose, a former President of the Congress Party, is the active partisan of Japan, and the unpleasant possibility has to be faced that he may not be alone in this attitude" (*New Statesman*, May 16).

Since Subhas Bose is reported to lay great stress in his constant speeches on the Japanese radio on the Japanese determination to give India a square deal, and on the complete absence of colour-discrimination, it looks as though Gandhi were coming to the view that a Japanese occupation of India were at least "the lesser evil." "Under my proposal," he finally said, "we British have to leave India in God's hands, but, in modern parlance, to anarchy. And that anarchy may lead to internal warfare for a time. From this the true India will arise in place of the false one we see" (*News Chronicle*, May 18).

Ronald Kidd

Mr. R. S. W. Pollard writes:

THE death of Ronald Kidd is a grievous loss to the pacifist movement. Although he was not a pacifist himself he understood the danger to liberty which war involves. He founded the National Council for Civil Liberties in 1934 and for these last eight years has fought a rearguard action. Insidious were the attacks on liberty before the war, but since Sept. 3, 1939 they have been open and unashamed. In peace and wartime Ronald Kidd gave the whole of his time to defending freedom. Working generally till 10 at night or later, it was overwork for the council which killed him. At one time he even lived in the council's offices.

Death has an unfortunate habit of removing our friends and not our opponents, and we mourn the passing of a great fighter for freedom. Others will take up his work, and the National Council for Civil Liberties will continue. Pacifists might usefully take a more active part in the work of the NCCL. Ronald Kidd's book, "British Liberty in Danger" (Lawrence and Wishart 5s.), is a most useful guide to the remaining liberties. His pamphlet, "The Fight for a Free Press," published a few weeks ago, is important in view of the Government's attitude to the *Daily Mirror* and possibly *Peace News*. (4d. post free from NCCL, 11a Kings Rd., S.W.3.) To read and circulate these publications is remembering Ronald Kidd and helping the cause for which he did so much.

Total Barbarism

I FOR one, am disgusted by the pretence now being made that, whereas the British raid on Lubeck was on a military objective, the German raids on Bath and Norwich were just savage and wicked attacks on historical monuments. I am shocked that the *Manchester Guardian* (Ap. 29)—to a faith in the honesty of which I rather pathetically cling—should lend itself to this humbug: "Our targets were military; it was by chance that their surroundings were historical."

It was not by chance that Lubeck was indiscriminately "plastered." It would be idle to pretend that the devastation was confined to industrial targets, for the photographs show street after street to have been gutted" (*Times*, Ap. 25). To that "plastering" of a historic city, the Germans have retaliated, as everybody knew they would. We have the honour of recommending this kind of warfare after a year's comparative quiet. It is not that what we do is worse than what the Germans do; it is our pretence that the Germans are worse than we that is humiliating. Total war is total barbarism. We are in it up to the neck. Why not be honest?

Check Your Quotations

IT would save me some wear and tear if readers would read the words I actually write in this column, and not what they imagine I may be writing. One correspondent takes me to task for saying that "Indian nationalism is divorced from the non-political Indian masses." I did not say it: I said that "the British Raj had been a forcing-house for politicians divorced from the Indian masses."

Another correspondent objects violently to my saying that "Laval is essentially a pacifist." I did not say it; I should never dream of saying it. What I did was to quote Mr. Alexander Werth, who wrote in the *Sunday Times* (Ap. 19) that "Laval is essentially a pacifist." My hot-headed correspondent continues: "If Laval, whose career and profascist outlook is known to all progressive people, is *Observer's* idea of a pacifist, then charges that the pacifist *Peace News* is pro-Nazi are amply justified." I fear my correspondent is one of those people who are so progressive that they cannot stop to read as they run.

But to all future expostulators I address the gentle warning: "Check your quotations!"

Vertu Packyth a Punche!

THE highly moral nature of this war has led a correspondent to ask me whether it may be compared to the ancient form of legal contest known as Trial by Combat. The answer is in the affirmative.

Trial by Combat, or Ordeal by Battle, was a form of trial by the judgment of God. The idea was that heaven would intervene decisively on the side of the innocent party, irrespective of skill or fighting weight.

There were, of course, certain conditions. However innocent, you were expected to put up a good show and not tempt Providence too far. You took it for granted that the eye of heaven was upon you to see that you put in an occasional spell of road-work and an hour or two at the punching bag.

Trial by Combat had two forms: (1) for civil cases, in which men could be hired to do the fighting; (2) cases of felony or murder, in which accuser and accused fought personally.

The only difference today is that the hiring of substitutes is extended to Form Two. Otherwise, the mediaeval spirit prevails. Both parties protest their innocence and their confidence in heavenly backing. This is, indeed, the most pious war I've ever listened to.

BUT my chief reason for asserting that this war is a survival of Trial by Combat is the widespread insistence on public morality.

This strange social phenomenon puzzles many readers. Scarce a day passes without demands for higher standards of behaviour on the part of the public.

On all hands we have daily appeals for the suppression of fun fairs, gambling, pubs, indecent novels, high wages, and other sources of public depravity. And now comes a press report that "two strip-tease shows in New York have been closed by the Mayor to forestall any risk of lowered morals in war-time."

The worldly-minded will ask why social morality is necessary to the effective dismemberment of delinquent Teutons.

The reason is obvious. It may be summed up in the well-known phrase: "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure."

NOW it may be objected that this was all right in the Middle Ages, when killing was done by hand and physical strength was an important factor.

No doubt in those conditions it was

important to know that the swatting-power of a pure heart was rated at 10 units of man-power; or, as one chronicler puts it, "Vertu packyth a tenne to onne punche."

Yet even so, ten times a man's own strength seldom meant a clear ten to one chance. For, human nature being what it is, when a man knew that his pure heart gave him a plus nine handicap the odds were that he got over-confident, while the man with a guilty conscience took care to reduce his handicap as much as possible by careful training.

As they used to say in the training camps, "A sinfuller hert needyth nippie footworke."

However that may be, in these days when killing is a matter not of strength but of machinery, and victory depends largely on industrial output, many are inclined to doubt the military value of heart-purity, and ask how whiteness of soul can affect the pulling of levers or the pressing of buttons.

TO my mind this attitude betokens lack of faith. I would not go so far as to assert that the white flower of a blameless munition worker is reflected in 10 times his normal piece-rates.

Neither would I risk the argument that the explosive force of a bomb is multiplied by ten because the soul of the operative who put the stuff in was full of grace.

Nevertheless, while it may be true that the purely mechanical processes of workshop or laboratory leave no room for the supernatural, there is still opportunity for divine intervention in the uncertain and fortuitous sphere of trajectory and marksmanship.

And I will stake my reputation as a theologian on the assertion that a bomb will blow up ten times the number of people if the hearts of the chemists, stokers, smelters, puddlers, operatives, shop-stewards, clerks, publicity agents, directors, shareholders, and airmen are pure.

IT may be argued that the widespread appeals for public heart-purity are now being counteracted by current demands for the cultivation of hatred.

Moralists need not worry about this. At any moment now we shall have a bishop explaining how we can love our enemy while hating him.

Watch this space.

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.

The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

PPU HEADQUARTERS,
Dick Sheppard House,
6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

Right Relations

By JOHN BARCLAY

IT is easier to criticize and diagnose human relationships than to adjust them, but it is on a successful adjustment that peace depends. The basis of the PPU organization is group membership, and any large-scale development must depend for its ultimate success on the adjustment of such relationships within the group itself. It was the acceptance by the recent AGM of this fundamental truth that offers us the greatest hope for the future—always supposing we can implement this belief.

If we examine closely the steps that have to be taken to start machinery into action we may find the cause of so many past failures, to avoid which must be our chief concern. An immediate danger is obvious. Unless Executive decisions carry with them the support of the members, the group very rapidly becomes a small clique, and though apparent progress may be rapid, it leads into a cul-de-sac and the group disintegrates.

To avoid this unhappy ending it is necessary that a group should become a *working unit*, each member of which can be depended upon to do his share—with an equal share of responsibility accepted by all. Only such a group can finally become an integrated part of our movement-to-be.

INTIMATE CONNECTION

Another breakdown often occurs between the group and headquarters. The personal relationship necessary is difficult to maintain, especially as the movement grows in size. In the early days we were a body of friends, sharing a common effort, but with the multiplication of groups and now sub-divisions into regions and areas, it seems impossible to retain that intimate connection. Without it a movement becomes arid, and after a time loses its power to convert.

The problem is therefore how to keep our essential humanity by personal contact on the one hand, and at the same time to recognize the necessity for organization along more political lines. The only way open seems to be by the paradoxical method of losing one's life to save it; this means that we must continually destroy the lines of communication so hardly won, in order to prevent them becoming rutted; remembering that in doing so the struggle to keep in touch has a spiritual power exceeding that of material success.

More important to us at this stage is the constant struggle to achieve than any small achievement by the way which may be mistaken for our ultimate goal. I believe our influence is much greater than we know and will increase in proportion as we achieve unity within our ranks. Outside forces cannot divide us unless we are split by our inability to preserve right relationships between each other.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION

A SUMMING-UP BY
THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE PPU, DR. ALEX
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The Human Appeal to Resist War

I BELIEVE Sybil Morrison to be guilty of a false antithesis when she raises the familiar issue of humanitarianism versus war resistance.

One of the best methods of war resistance—and the most effective so long as pacifists remain a small minority—is to increase the number of war resisters. Since converts have to be made from war supporters, the appeal to them must be launched on those issues where the evil consequences of war are most apparent.

Quite apart from the claims of humanitarian efforts as ends in themselves, they represent the points at which the largest measure of agreement between pacifists and non-pacifists is attainable, and thus make the first breaches in the solid wall of popular war-acceptance.

VERA BRITAIN

67 Richmond Hill Court,
Richmond, Surrey.

Just This One!

I READ remorsefully that Erich Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," has gone over to the camp of erstwhile pacifists for whom all wars are/were wrong, except this one.

He is reported to have said (appropos his friend Lew Ayres, an actor CO) "I think everyone in this war ought to fight Hitlerism." (Evening Standard, Ap. 1). I deduced from "All Quiet on the Western Front" that the moral to be drawn was that all war as such is wrong. I would quote from the English Edition, 1929, the following:

(P.150.) We see men living with their skulls blown open, we see soldiers run with their two feet cut off, they stagger on their splintered stumps into the next shell-hole; a lance corporal crawls a mile and a half on his hands dragging his smashed knee after him; another goes to the dressing station and over his clasped hands bulge his intestines, we see men without mouths, without jaws, without faces...

(P.247.) By afternoon I am calmer. My fear was groundless. The name troubles me no more. The madness passes. "Comrade," I say to the dead man, but I say it calmly, "Today you, tomorrow me. But if I come out of it comrade, I will fight against this that has struck us both down: from you, taken life—and from me?—life also. I promise you comrade it shall never happen again."

What is it that causes so many anti-war crusaders to go back on their past doctrines when the first gun has been fired, and to revert again when the last gun has been fired?

GEORGE PLUME

9 Dunholme Green, N.9.

Youth Registration

After listening with profound interest at the AGM to the overwhelming number of speeches against the Registration of Youth, may I say how sadly disappointed I was that no statement was issued to the effect that the conference condemned the Government's compulsory registration of youth?

It is rather remarkable that other societies who do not profess to be pacifist have taken the lead in condemning this measure. I personally feel that if the PPU is unable to make up its mind, and fails to issue a statement on this fundamental challenge to the pacifist movement, then it cannot hope to lead the people against totalitarian governments. No matter how individuals may view the registration, fundamentally it is an act of conscription for war purposes which the pacifist movement should oppose if it wishes to remain virile.

J. B. BALL

"Alcroft," Bolton Le-Sands.

Youth Peace Union

This is addressed to all of you between the ages of 16-18 who are wondering how you can show your willingness to train for peace as others are for war.

Will you please get in touch with me at: Rosemary, Westwood Lane, Normandy, Surrey, as I am sure you will be interested in the Youth Peace Union, a small but enthusiastic society of young pacifists.

The reason for our existence apart from the PPU (although several of us already belong to it) is that we feel a great need for interchange of ideas among ourselves and others of our own age. Pacifism is a way of life which needs to be worked out through study and friendly discussion, before we can make a pledge such as is the basis of the PPU, and be sure of our ability to keep it.

EDITH KNOX

Secretary, YPU.

PACIFISTS AND

On this "Rotten Defeatist Rag"

MANY thanks for publishing critical letters from pacifists and non-pacifists. Those from pacifists such as Tony Hyndman (Ap. 3) and G. B. Jackson (Ap. 10) express opinions which have, in my opinion, badly needed saying for some time, contrary as they are to the tone of much that appears in Peace News.

I am not surprised that non-pacifists like Thos. Comber (Ap. 17) find Peace News a "rotten, defeatist rag": there must be many pacifists of long standing like myself who regret the tendency of this representative organ of pacifism to adopt an attitude which seems not so much concerned with the statement of pacifist principles, as with criticism of those who do not hold them.

Let us have sound criticism of wrong where we see it. Let us have Observer's fearless debunking of the news. But do not let us fall into the error of criticism of our own country (much as that is needed) to the extent of whitewashing its opponents. Quite apart from its unsoundness as a principle, that seems to me to be bad policy, since it undoubtedly serves to alienate us from that growing body of liberal opinion which, whilst not being pacifist, is at any rate humanist, and increasingly aware of the futility of the war and the need for action in the building of a better world.

CHARLES TYSON

Mildenburg, Goxhill, Barrow-on-Humber.

The Editor to Correspondents:—

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief, and preferably under 250 words.

Letters to the Editor

NON-PACIFISTS

WHY did your correspondent Thomas F. Comber waste "paper pulp more precious than chocolate" by writing to a "rotten defeatist rag," i.e., Peace News? Both Mr. Comber and myself are non-pacifists and would love Hitler's power—for a 'short period—in order to liquidate persons whose opinions do not exactly correspond to our own. We know we are right, but lack the power to liquidate as we would.

Mr. Comber and myself would put first things first. We should first liquidate the "big" quislings, pacifists and defeatists; those who drew up the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, and then proceeded to smash them; those who engineered the Economy Campaign and the Geddes Axe, and threw more than three million Britons on the industrial scrap-heap (the dole) and swore to "save the Gold Standard and your Post Office savings" in order to gain the Conservative triumphs of the National Government of 1931.

Mr. Churchill had already led the "1931 victors" in the General Strike of 1926. The "nationalism" of 1931 led to the rape of China by Japan and the neglect of the defence of the Empire—a British Government's first duty. The Conservative-cum-Nationalist Government fooled the people and was again elected to "preserve peace" in 1935.

Can pacifists and the Editor of Peace News be surprised if non-pacifists like Mr. Comber and myself have no "conscientious scruples about killing?"

JOHN TAYLOR

38, Leam Terrace, Leamington Spa.

The Government Has Plans For Youth—Have We?

asks CLAUDE AINSWORTH

ONE of the most terrible problems left in the wake of the war is the plight of countless thousands of youths and children who, since its outbreak have been deprived of even the rudiments of education owing to the complete disorganization of the educational system.

For many reasons (admittedly mostly connected with the war-effort) the Government has introduced two youth schemes: the Registration of Youth and the Service of Youth.

The declared object of the latter is "to raise the national standard of health and efficiency...and to develop a higher standard of character and citizenship."

Whether pacifists approve of the registration of youth or not, whether service of youth is considered "a sham," as a correspondent in Peace News suggested recently, we must face the fact that both schemes are actually functioning.

Having admitted this, we must ask ourselves whether we are going to do something positive about it, or bury our heads in the sand and leave the whole field to the war-supporters.

I assume that there are some pacifists, fully conscious of the danger of the youth of the country being wrongly influenced, who nevertheless wish to be practical, and are not content with a negative attitude of contempt for every scheme, emanating from a government department. They prefer to examine the possibilities, before rejecting it.

★

MY purpose is to indicate, very briefly, some ways of grasping the opportunity which the Service of Youth presents to us.

There are already in existence community centres, whose organizers and leaders have, in many cases, been absorbed into the armed forces.

Many part-time helpers are needed so that these Centres can continue to fulfil a vital need.

The work mainly consists in helping to organize physical training and diverse vocational interests. The chief aim is to develop character, and provide the fundamentals of an education in citizenship.

It may be said in passing that this work, besides being deeply interesting in itself, gives one a precious insight into the problems created by the existing social system.

THE field for development is immense. For those of fourteen and upwards, discussion groups can be formed, and outside speakers invited to introduce subjects such as the duties of citizenship, central and local government, finance and banking, or economics.

Every endeavour should be made to show our youth the controls of the social organization. The controls of finance, for instance! Then there are cultural subjects—music, drama, literature, religion.

A love of the open air can be awakened; film evenings can be arranged for which one of the Youth Hostel films can be borrowed. The local YHA group will co-operate and supply explanatory literature. Following an evening on these lines, one Service of Youth Secretary had thirty volunteers for the first trial hostel visit.

The Churches are at last waking up to the fact that people do continue to live between their chattering and wedding days, and youth organizations are being organized on church premises.

Youth clubs can be started where none already exist. Here is an opportunity for group enterprise. Some local education authorities are bravely tackling the problem. Lancashire for instance, has breadth of vision and is working on truly educative lines.

Through such channels as these it is possible to aim at all-round development of character—mental, spiritual, physical.

★

IT should never be forgotten that this problem which faces us today in our own land is one of the most serious and fateful caused by the war and the vicious capitalist system.

It is one which pacifists can help to solve more directly than others, because they are better fitted to undertake such educational work than the majority of the war-supporting public.

When we consider the social conditions in the slums and ex-depressed areas—where, as I know from experience, hundreds of boys and girls left without schools during the evacuation are unable to write even the commonest words; where their only sense of right and wrong, of personal and public cleanliness, has come to them through parents who spend most of their time and money in the public houses; where the great majority of the youths have ceased development at the cultural level attained by frequent visits to the cinema; when one considers all this, it is little wonder that juvenile delinquency is increasing.

If such conditions are allowed to persist, as they will unless the problem is tackled immediately, by one of the few sections of the community which has retained the ability to think objectively, one may well be despondent about the future of our society.

REVIEWS

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The Fight for a Free Press, by Ronald Kidd. National Council for Civil Liberties. 3d.

THE threat to the press is news in these times, and Mr. Kidd's pamphlet outlines the long battle which had to be made before a free press became part of our national heritage.

It was a dour struggle, but it reads like a romance.

The story begins in the early days of newspaper production and across its pages pass the great fighters for a free, uncensored press. John Milton with his ageless Appeal for Unlicensed Printing; John Wilkes; John Thomas Paine and his immortal "Rights of Man" and "Age of Reason"; William Cobbett, Richard Carlile, Henry Hetherington; they are all there.

Two points stand out.

First of all, the courage, determination and resource with which these champions waged their long, uphill battle. Imprisonment, outlawry and physical violence were all used but the fight went on. The second point is that it is this century that has produced a mass of legislation to chisel away the work of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The moral is clear. Unless the struggle is now continued, the mighty victories of Milton and his successors will be buried beneath a pile of regulations marked 18B, 2D and so on.

This pamphlet is a challenge as well as a treat.

H. P. FOWLER

HOPE FOR TOMORROW

I Have A Key. Chapters on World Problems. By G. Stephen Spinks (The Lindsey Press. 1s.)

PACIFISTS are often accused of being pessimists. The impression arises from the emphasis which is laid on exposing the rottenness of a material civilization ending in a war that may well destroy all vestiges of cultural and intellectual progress. Nevertheless, most pacifists are conscious—as indeed it is, is not hopeless. And it is just as much the duty of the pacifist to stress the factors in human development giving assured grounds for hope of a future when peace and real progress will be the natural conditions of things.

Mr. Spinks's book is therefore to be gladly welcomed as supplying a basis or theme for such positive propaganda. There is packed in this little book a great amount of clear constructive thinking, well expressed in a contemporary style which skilfully avoids the awakening of hyper-sensitive religious and political prejudice in the public mind. Drawing a parallel between conditions today and those John Bunyan knew, the author, by apt quotations from "Pilgrim's Progress," sums up the argument which he makes in detail to show the solid foundations for belief in the future of man.

Every pacifist will find something of constructive value in this book. He will find a penetrating analysis of the present state of the world; a statement of his own position; and an indication of his power to reinforce and direct the right trends of human development. It is, moreover, a book that can with promise of good results be placed before all non-pacifists sufficiently alert to realize that the world has lost its way and that "ultimate victory" is not going to lead it into a garden of roses. It is only to be regretted that the cover of the book, dull and unattractive, gives such little indication of the inspiring contents within.

R. FRASER REEKIE

PUBLICATIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

"THE C.O. AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS." A 30-page Guide for men and women C.O.s, including the Home Guard. (6d; postage 1d.)

"C.B.C.O. BULLETIN"
May Issue Now Ready

16 pages of essential articles.

Illustrations by Arthur Wragg

(3d., postage 1d.; 3s. a year post free)

Central Board for Conscientious Objectors.

6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

A MEETING TO WELCOME RELEASED C.O. PRISONERS

and to express Fellowship with those now in Prison will take place in

THE KINGSWAY HALL,

Kingsway, London

on FRIDAY JUNE 12, at 7 p.m.

A number of Released Prisoners will speak and addresses of welcome will be given by Miss VERA BRITAIN, Miss EDITH ELLIS (a prisoner of the last war), the Rev. PROF. MACGREGOR and the Rev. T. B. SCRUTTON.

Chairman: The Rev. Paul Gliddon.

Admission Free. One Shilling tickets for reserved seats from the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, 1 Adelaide St., W.C.2.

Any profits from the meeting will go to the Hungerford Club.

NEWS of C.O.s

WHEN the Northumberland and Durham Tribunal, sitting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 12, was hearing the case of Hazel Kerr of Lemington, Judge Richardson, Chairman, said to the applicant:

If you carry your argument to its logical conclusion, you should eat nothing and starve yourself to death. That might be the most useful thing that you could do. You are prepared to take everything and give nothing.

At that some twenty members of the PPU walked out of the tribunal in silent protest.

Later in the day, when the tribunal was considering the case of Constance E. Bolam, who had already served a month in prison for refusing a direction of the Ministry of Labour to be a ward maid in a hospital, Judge Richardson said: "You must recognize that we on the tribunal have some common sense, and you have none. It is no good talking rubbish to us like that." There was then an outburst of derisive clapping and Judge Richardson ordered the public to leave.

Not one of the forty people present in the Court moved and the Judge intimated that the tribunal would not sit until all who were not concerned with cases to be heard had left. The tribunal then retired to its private room and summoned the police. After some delay a constable arrived and was later joined by a sergeant, who shepherded the general public into the street.

When the sitting had been resumed, the rest of the cases were taken and the decision in Constance Bolam's case was that she be registered conditionally on doing land, canteen, or hospital work.

WOMEN AT FULHAM

Twenty-two cases of women C.O.s were heard by the local tribunal at Fulham on May 15, with both the new women members Mrs. Drapper and Miss E. Strudwick.

Winifred Ibbotson, of the International For staff, was registered conditionally, but Jean Porteous, 21-year-old daughter of Ethel Mannin, the novelist, was removed from the register, despite a strong plea by her mother on her behalf. A number of Jehovah's Witnesses were also removed from the register. Nora Riesco, of PPU Headquarters staff, was removed from the register, the tribunal saying that they were not satisfied as to the conscientious basis of her objection. Nora Riesco produced a testimonial but did not call any witnesses.

It seemed clear that great importance was attached to the evidence of witnesses and that letters were also found to be helpful.

The tribunal sitting at Bloomsbury has registered unconditionally two members of PPU headquarters staff—Daphne Kiek and Eileen Ager.

C.O.s IN RESEARCH

In the House of Commons, May 14. Cecil

H. Wilson asked the Minister of Health for information about the investigation of scabies undertaken by Dr. Kenneth McManby.

Mr. Ernest Brown, replying, said that forty-seven volunteers had been infected, with the object of obtaining more knowledge of the parasite by which scabies was spread. They had remained under examination for varying periods up to 18 months. Of the volunteers infected the majority were C.O.s, none of whom had been directed to the work by a tribunal, though some had been exempted on condition that they continued in the work or took up first-aid duties. The men had suffered discomfort rather than danger, though they were not free from the risk of incurring prolonged disability. It was most valuable work, and he had no doubt that it would have valuable results.

WITNESS AGAINST WAR

The Hall Green, Birmingham, Group of the PPU has three of its members in prison; a fourth, William Whitehouse, has just been released from Wakefield; Ray, brother of the last mentioned, is in Wormwood Scrubs where he has a month of his six months sentence yet to serve; Allan Altoft and Arthur Hicks, of Acocks Green, both members of this group, are at the moment serving sentences of twelve months hard labour for refusing medical examination.

Allan Altoft had previously served a sentence of 21 days and one of 31 days and on each occasion made a spirited stand in court. Arthur Hicks on being sentenced said: "I am a follower of Christ. It is in no spirit of disloyalty I make this stand, but of loyalty to Christ. The greatest service I can render is an uncompromising witness against war."

Bryan Stanger, of New Barnet, was sentenced to six months imprisonment at North London Police Court, on May 15, for failing to comply with an order to submit to a medical examination. He had refused to register and after being provisionally registered by the Ministry of Labour had failed to attend the hearing by the tribunal, which accordingly ordered his name to be struck off the register. "I am standing here as a Quaker," he told the Magistrate. "For 300 years we have had a peace testimony, and I am here to bear witness to it now."

Frank Jarvis, late Secretary of the Holborn and St. Pancras PPU Group, recently engaged in PSU work in East London, appeared before the Lord Mayor (Mansion House Court), May 14, and received a sentence of three months for non-fulfilment of an ARP-Agricultural condition. The Lord Mayor seemed to be reluctant to impose any sentence at all.

Robert S. W. Pollard has resigned the position of chairman of the Fellowship of Conscientious Objectors, and Douglas Rogers, Secretary of the Association of Land Workers, has been appointed acting chairman in his place. Trevor Williams has resigned the post of Editor of The Tribunal, and Bill Grindlay has been appointed acting editor in his place.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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LITERATURE, &c.

DISTRIBUTORS and street sellers wanted for New Vision, established pacifist quarterly. Reductions for quantities; excellent selling power for pacifists and general public. Specimen and details: 47 Argyll Sq., W.C.1. QUAKERISM Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends. Free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road London N.W.1.

MEETINGS &c.

GLASGOW Social and Dance to welcome Jimmie Dick upon his release from prison. Fellowship Halls, North Portland St. (Opposite Anarchist Federation Rooms), Fri., May 29, 8 p.m. C.O.s and friends particularly invited. Tickets 1s. 6d. from Anarchist Federation, 127 George St.

HOLY CROSS, Cromer St., St. Pancras, Sun., May 24, 1942. 11 The Rev. R. H. Le Messurier; 6.30 The Rev. P. L. D. Chamier.

NORTH-EASTERN area meeting. Sybil Morrison will speak in the Theosophical Hall, 151 Barras Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at 2.30 p.m., Sat., May 30. All friends invited; please bring tea.

SOCIAL in aid of C.O.s Fund, Sat., June 6, 7 p.m. Granville Hall Granville Rd., North Finchley. Games, dancing (band), competitions. Please bring food, pooled refreshments.

PERSONAL

CAMBRIDGE C.O. (23), would welcome others for friendly evenings. Talk, coffee, records (Debussy, Delius, etc.), or music if amateur instrumentalists. Box 270 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. AND WIFE, landworkers, present accommodation condemned, urgently need loan £350 (or part thereof), to purchase cottage. Box 269 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4. P.P.U. Member wants companion for cycling holiday to Langham, nr. Colchester, and back. C.T.C. or Y.H.A. Must be keen and young. June 8 to 14. A.L., 32 Oak St., Southampton, Lancs.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHILDREN, working boys and girls, and older people in the East End need holidays. Help us to help them. Gifts will be gratefully acknowledged by Patrick Figgis, Kingsley Hall, Bow, E.3.

GROUP MEDITATION (London), Yoga and Heard-Huxley theories. Active proponents, write Bragg, Merville, 105 Tulse Hill, S.W.2.

MEN AND WOMEN under 40 urgently needed to volunteer for full-time diet and scabies experiments. Particulars may be had from Pacifist Service Units, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

"THIS IS AN ENGINEERS' WAR." Engineers who say "No" are invited to write W. L. Caudle 20a Westerham Av., N.9.

FAMINE

AN authoritative statement on the food condition of Europe was made to the House of Commons by Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, on May 12, when he told Mr. T. Edmund Harvey that in Belgium and, to a lesser degree, in France a large part of the urban population is chronically underfed, while there has been a considerable diminution of supplies in the towns of Yugoslavia. It would not be surprising if further cuts in rations were to take place in these countries before the harvest. But these need not be on such a scale as to cause acute privations, provided always that Germany continues to supply Belgium and Norway with their minimum needs of grain. Much worse conditions, however, prevail in Greece, in some parts of Poland, and in German-occupied Russia.

This is the first official admission that Germany has been feeding Belgium and Norway so far, and is at variance with recurrent assertions that she is, in fact, removing grain from those countries.

The Daily Sketch, May 18, declares:

Influential members of the Polish National Council in London, including Socialist and Peasant Party leaders, are pressing the Sikorski Government to arrange with British and US Governments for food to be sent to the starving Polish people. They argue that since this is being done for Greece it can also be arranged for Poland.

In the course of a long analysis The Times correspondent "on the German Frontier," May 5, states:

The immediate problem is how to hold out till the next harvest is gathered in about four months' time... The Continental area occupied by Germany has been consuming more than it produces, and will have to husband all its resources to carry over with the coming harvest till its successor arrives.

It is not possible from the contradictory statements to find out whether Germany is capable of feeding Europe either now or in the near future. Indeed, it is almost irrelevant to the general case for food relief. There is abundant evidence of desperate need in wide areas of Europe which Germany either cannot or does not supply.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR in market gardening for Lincolnshire farm colony. Experience with boys 13-16 more important than technical knowledge. Also young girl 16-18 to help with refugee children at Gloucestershire hostel. Maintenance and small salary. International Commission, 67 Brook St., W.1.

BAILEYS, the Furniture People, of Leamington Spa, require a Night Fire Watcher. Wages £4 weekly.

COMPOSITOR REQUIRED by printers of Peace News. Union house. Apply Clifford Printing Co., 12b Manor Rd., N.16.

HOUSEMAN for Goose Green Farm; poultry, garden, and assistance in large farm house. Vincent Burston, King Square, Bridgewater.

STRONG, capable woman wanted for some laundry work and mending (labour-saving appliances). Equal social status and pay throughout staff of progressive co-educational school. Wennington Hall, via Lancaster.

URGENT. Community School needs immediately: teacher, 8-10 year olds; house mother. Pocket money only but scope. Alderwood, Greenham Common, Newbury. Phone: Headley 209.

VERA BRITAIN'S Letter To Peace-Lovers. Part-time Secretarial Assistant Wanted for work at Blackheath; typewriting necessary; approx. salary £2 a week. Apply Winifred Eden-Green, 2 Talbot Place, S.E.3.

WANTED. Gardener and domestic help; C.O. and wife welcomed; previous experience of food production and care of animals essential. Hurtwood School, Penslake, Surrey. Tel. Abinger 119.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

C.O. SINGLE, 24, requires market gardening. 2 years agricultural experience. Kent preferred. Box 268 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4. C.O., 4 years Classics Tutor in Theological College, M.A. (London), conditionally exempt, seeks tutorial post. Box 267, PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

C.O. (26), two years market gardening, experienced building and carpentering, drive lorry, requires work, approximately Plymouth area. S. Armfield, Winscombe, Somerset.

C.O., 32, unfit heavy outdoor work, seeks post cook or warden, land community or hostel. Experience plain cooking and clerical work. Chaffield 10 Keere St., Lewes.

MOTOR MECHANIC, 32, conditionally exempt, requires job. London area preferred. Write Box 266 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

PACIFIST (24), seeks work on farm or market garden, with house; 5 years experience; consider partnership. Stafford, Ilston, Leics.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House: for happy holiday or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, Matlock. (Station: Ambergate; Tel. Ambergate 44)

SUSSEX. Picnic holiday. Converted garage in garden of 15th century cottage; 2 beds; 15s. weekly; lovely country. Box 265 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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